



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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MONDAY, MAY 9, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 8, 1814.

**CAPTAIN** Milnes, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this Office, bringing a dispatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy :

**MY LORD,** *Genoa, April 20, 1814.*

MY dispatch of the 6th instant, will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period.

Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt that there were only two thousand men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state : not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.

Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between five and six thousand men.

The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th.

On the 8th, the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri.

On the 12th, Major-General Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition.

On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the Forts Richelieu and Tecla, his center occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the Sea, through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls.

On the 17th at day break the attack began.

The 3d Italians under Lieutenant-Colonel Ceravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla, drove away the enemy and took three mountain guns.

A part of the 3d Italians, moved up the Hill towards Fort Richelieu : while Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered.

Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the enemy's force made prisoners.

The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired.

The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-Gen. Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-General Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigor, and although the intersected state of the country, enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side.

At noon, the army, under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed.

Preparations were immediately and with great activity made by Lieutenant-Colonel Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Captain Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day.

On the same day Sir Edward Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi.

In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg

that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear, that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed, that Commissioners should be appointed on either side; by whom the inclosed convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

It is now three years since Lieutenant-General Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance.

To Major-General Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations entrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour.

All the officers and troops of His Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction.

The Sicilian troops under Brigadier General Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails.

The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them.

In the whole course of the service, the navy have borne a distinguished part.

To Captain Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the naval part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgements; I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation.

From the energy and bravery of the Honourable Captain Dundas, who was principally charged with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations, the army derived the utmost assistance.

I regret to say, that in this service, Lieutenant Mapleton, First of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him through your Lordship to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded.

There have been found in Genoa, a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.

**CONVENTION** concluded between Lieutenant-General Macfarlane, stipulating, in the name of His Excellency Lord William Bentinck, Commander in Chief of the Combined Army acting on the Coast of Genoa, and Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Commander of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of the English Fleet in the

Mediterranean, on one part, and the Chevalier Dubignon, Colonel, commanding the 28th Legion of Gendarmerie, and the Chevalier Chopia, Inspector of Revues in the 28th Military Division, stipulating, in the name of Baron Fresia, General of Division, Chief Commandant of the Fortress of Genoa, on the other part.

Art. I. The fortress of Genoa shall be given up to the combined English and Sicilian troops. All hostilities, therefore, cease from this moment between the troops and the garrison of Genoa.

Art. II. The said combined troops shall take possession of the city of Genoa to-morrow morning, at five o'clock; that is to say, they shall occupy at that hour the gates Pille and del Arco, as well as the quarter of la Pace, situated between those gates. They shall likewise occupy, at the same hour, Fort Quetze and all the other exterior forts and gates, successively, during the same day.

Art. III. Three ships of war shall enter at the same hour into the port of Genoa.

Art. IV. The French troops shall remain in possession of the remaining part of the town, until Thursday the 21st instant, at eight in the morning. On that day they shall set out for France by the shortest way. In case they should take the road of Nice, the English Government engages to furnish three vessels to provide for the conveyance of their baggage.

Art. V. They shall pursue the military route fixed by the regulations, and they are on no account to be molested on their March, either by the troops of His Britannic Majesty, or those of His Allies.

Art. VI. The French troops shall march out with drums beating, matches lighted, with their arms and baggage, and with all the honours of war. They shall take with them six pieces of cannon, and the powder containing the necessary quantity of ammunition for the said cannon, and likewise one hundred and twenty cartridges per man.

Art. VII. All persons forming part of the said French troops, shall take with them all the effects and baggage that belong to them, it being well understood that under this meaning are comprehended the private magazines of the forces, but not those of Government.

Art. VIII. Two Commissaries shall be appointed to-morrow morning, in order to draw up an inventory of the magazines and property of the French Government; and the seals of the British Government shall be affixed thereon, leaving, however, at the disposition of the French troops, as much as will be sufficient for their subsistence until the 21st instant, and besides biscuit, rations for four days, for the number of troops present under arms, and in garrison at Genoa.

Art. IX. Every thing belonging to the French marine will be delivered over to-morrow to the British navy.

Art. X. The sick and wounded of the French army shall remain in the hospitals of the place until they be cured. They shall be treated and subsisted as heretofore, at the expence of the French Government.

There shall remain at Genoa, a Commissary and a Medical Officer, in order to regulate the stipulations of the tenth article, and send the military back to France after their recovery.

Art. XI. In case any thing should require to be regulated, Commissaries will be appointed on both sides to that effect.

Done at St. François d'Albero, this 18th of April 1814,

(Signed) R. MACFARLANE.  
JOS. ROWLEY.  
DUBIGNON.  
CHOPIA.

Ratified,  
W. C. BENTINCK.  
EDW. PELLEW.  
FRESIA.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied British and Sicilian Armies before Genoa, between the 13th and 17th April 1814.*

13th April.

31st Regiment—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

8th Batt. King's German Legion—6 rank and file killed; 15 rank and file wounded.

2d Reg. of Estero (Sicilian)—4 rank and file wounded.

3d Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

3d Italian Reg.—5 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

14th April.

8th Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

3d Italian Reg.—4 rank and file wounded.

17th April.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

21st Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

62d Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

6th Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file wounded.

8th Ditto—3 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

3d Italian Reg.—5 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 staff, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d Reg. of Estero (Sicilian)—4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded.

3d Ditto—1 ensign, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Tot. Loss from the 13th to 17th April inclusive—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 staff, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

17th April.

3d Estero—Ensign Ricci.

*Wounded.*

13th April.

31st Regiment—Captain Stewart, severely; Captain Cruice, slightly.

17th April.

General Staff—Brigade-Major Roquefuille, severely.

21st Regiment—Lieutenant Sabine, severely.

8th Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant and Adjutant Brinckman, slightly.

3d Italian Reg.—Major Sourdeau, Cadet Mora.

2d Estero Reg.—Captain Lae.

(Signed) THOS. KENAH,  
Major, Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Ordnance-Office, Genoa, April 24, 1814.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Genoa and its Dependencies.*

Brass.

Guns—13 thirty-six-pounders, 91 twenty-four-pounders, 5 twenty-pounders, 15 eighteen-pounders, 22 twelve-pounders, 19 eight-pounders, 13 four-pounders, 7 three-pounders.

Howitzers—23 thirty-six-pounders, 18 twenty-four-pounders.

Mortars—5 fourteen-inch, 25 twelve-inch, 3 ten-inch, 10 eight-inch.

Total Brass—269.

Iron.

Guns—3 thirty-six-pounders, 2 twenty-four-pounders, 2 eighteen-pounders.

Carronades—7 ten-pounders, 9 five-pounders.

Total Iron—23.

Grand Total—292.

46,000 shot, 12,000 shells, 300,000 musket-ball cartridges, 60 caissons.

With a considerable quantity of spare carriages, timber, and other stores of the ordnance department.

J. LÉMOINE,

Lieut. Col. Royal Art. Comd.

*His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord*

*W. C. Bentinck, K. B. &c. &c.*

*Admiralty-Office, May 8, 1814.*

A DISPATCH was this day received from Vice Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following is a copy.

*His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, Genoa*  
SIR,  
*Mote, April 14, 1815.*

I HAVE great pleasure in announcing to their Lordships, the surrender of this fortress last night by capitulation. I have the honour to enclose the terms.

At the request of Lord William Bentinck, I came hither with the ships named in the margin\*, leaving the remainder of the fleet to watch Toulon, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, and on my arrival on the morning of the 17th, the batteries had just opened their fire, and were warmly engaged with those which had been opened by the assailants. I have desired Sir Josias Rowley to make a report of that part of the service which devolved upon the naval force employed on this service, and beg to recommend those whom he has pointed out to their Lordships favourably, but it remains for me to state, that the manner in which the whole service has been conducted by Sir Josias Rowley, claims my sincere acknowledgements, and their Lordships will I am sensible receive it with a just consideration of his uniform zeal and merits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

*John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary*  
*to the Admiralty.*

\* Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke.

*His Majesty's Ship America, off Genoa,*  
SIR, April 18, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ultimo, from Leghorn Roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April with His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezia and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Recce, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Honourable Captain Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity and zeal.

On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance with the army.

On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the enemy from their positions, without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar-vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with carronades, were advanced along the sea line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Captain Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transports boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines, and preparing to storm, the enemy deserted their batteries, and the whole of the sea line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Calédonia afforded you, Sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery, under the directions of Lieutenants Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieutenant Bewick, of the Pylades, an officer of much promise, was killed.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the Captains, officers, seamen, and marines, which I had the honour to have placed under my orders, for their zealous and active co-operation while under my command. I was particularly indebted to Captain Brace, for his able assistance; he was so good as to direct the advance of the boats and gun-vessels. Captains Dundas and Hamilton had, as usual, been most assiduous in forwarding the operations of the troops; and my thanks are due to Captains Power and Wemyss, for their ready assistance. Captain Flin had volunteered to head a party of seamen, which were landed with scaling ladders, to storm one of the hill-forts, had it been necessary. Captain Thompson, in the Aboukir, who, assisted by the ships and vessels as per margin\*, blockaded the fort, conducted with much effect a false attack to the westward of the town, which drew off a considerable number of the enemy's troops. I have again occasion to notice the good conduct of the Sicilian flotilla, which were well led by Lieutenant Pengally. I beg that I may be permitted to bring to your notice Lieute-

\* Aboukir, Iphigenia, Furieuse, Swallow, Cephalus.

nant Bazalgette, senior of this ship, whose services I have long had reason to appreciate. The active officer, Lieutenant Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, I am sorry to say, has been wounded, while on service with the army. I am indebted to Lieutenant Bailey, principal agent of the transports, for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted the service of that department.

I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the ships and vessels of the squadron.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew,  
Bart. Commander in Chief, &c.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of Seamen and Marines, employed in an Attack on Genoa, 17th April, 1814.*

AMERICA.

Wounded.

Edward M'Dermott, ordinary seaman, dangerously.

Jan Vansemaun, able seaman, badly.

John Cartledge, private marine, slightly.

BERWICK.

Killed.

William Mills, able seaman.

Missing.

John Campbell, landman, supposed to have fallen from the rocks.

Wounded.

John Cook (1), private marine, severely.

PYLADES.

Killed.

Mr. John Bewick, Lieutenant:

EDINBURGH.

Wounded.

Mr. David Mapleton, Lieutenant.

Gilbert Collier, able seaman.

CURACOA.

Wounded.

Patrick Doyle, able seaman.

RAINBOW.

Wounded.

John Quail, captain of the foretop, severely.

Total—2 killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

N. B. Two wounded in Sicilian gun-boats, not included.

*List of the Enemy's Ships and Vessels of War captured at Genoa, on the Surrender of that Fortress, 18th April 1814.*

Brilliant, of 74 guns, ready for launching.

Courcur brig, of 16 twenty-four-pounders and 2 long nine-pounders.

Renard brig, of 14 twenty-four-pounders and 2 long nine-pounders.

Endymion brig, of 14 twenty-four-pounders and 2 long eight-pounders.

Sphinx brig, of 18 guns, new, equipping.

Unknown, of 74 guns, in frame.

EDWARD PELLEW.